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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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PRICE TWO CENTS

KERN, THE COWARD

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE RUNS AWAY FROM SOCIALIST CHALLENGE.

DODGES PROPOSITION TO DEBATE A SPECIFIC PROPOSITION AND TRIES TO ESCAPE—is Hauled Over the Coals and Pursued by His Workingman Opponent—The Way it Happened.

Special to The Daily People.

A JOINT DEBATE

“Being Arranged by the Socialist Labor Party—Congressman Kern Names Conditions.

“Collinsville, Ill., Sept. 24.—Congressman Fred. J. Kern was waited on on Thursday evening by a committee of Socialists who carried a challenge inviting him for joint debate with William W. Cox of Collinsville, Ill., the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District.

“Mr. Kern promptly accepted the challenge on condition that a similar challenge be accepted by Mr. Rodenberg, the Republican candidate for Congress, to be present and participate in the same joint debate and also that an invitation be extended to the Prohibition candidate for Congress for him to be present and take a hand in the controversy.

“In case a joint debate can be arranged between all of the candidates, at which Mr. Rodenberg will be present and participate, Mr. Kern assured the committee of the Socialists of his willingness to pay one-half of the amount of the hall rent and one-half towards defraying the expenses of a first-class brass band.”

The above shows the whip-the-Devil-around-the-stump fashion Kern has of sneaking out of meeting one of the standard bearers of the only workingman's party in the United States in a public debate before the workingmen of the District in which he is asking for their votes, that he may be re-elected to Congress, and is about the same as the committee reported after their conference with him.

This method (a challenge in the hands of a committee) was taken because Kern, after accepting a public challenge, issued by our candidate in 1900, sneaked out of it by claiming his dates were all taken up.

The following is the challenge, showing that he was not challenged as a candidate for representative in Congress on the Democratic ticket, as he would make it appear, but on a specific proposition. When he meets us on this proposition he will be re-challenged as my opponent for office.

Collinsville, Ill., Sept. 2, 1902.

Mr. Fred. J. Kern, candidate on the Democratic ticket for representative in Congress, from the new 22d Congressional District of Illinois, Election, November 4th.

Dear Sir: In your remarks before the miners of Collinsville and in the hearing of all other citizens present on the occasion of the celebration of what is known as Labor Day, on the first of September, 1902, you made the following statements, to which some of the miners, myself among them, took exception. You stated that there never had been, there is not now, nor would there ever be any conflict between Labor and Capital; that their interests were mutual, but that the fight was between Labor and Monopoly.

Second, you stated that the only way for the miners to seek redress for their grievances was through their organization, namely the union.

Now, upon these two statements, I challenge you to a public debate before the miners and all other citizens in this congressional district, a committee from the Democratic party to meet a like committee from the Socialist Labor Party for which I am a candidate for Representative in Congress from the same district to make all necessary arrangements, according to the parliamentary rules for public debates, upon the following propositions:

First, Resolved that there never was any conflict, there is now no conflict, and there never will be any conflict between Capital (meaning capitalists) and Labor (meaning laborers), but that the conflict is between Labor (meaning laborers and Monopoly (meaning the trusts). Fred J. Kern to affirm, Will W. Cox to deny.

Second, Resolved that the miners or no other craft or even the whole of the working class will ever be able to permanently settle any of their grievances imposed upon them by Capital (meaning the capitalist class) through their organization, namely, the union, i. e., the American Federation of Labor, including all its affiliated bodies or any other labor union which forbids the discussion of politics in their union, but has for membership instructions for independent political action. Will W. Cox to affirm; Fred J. Kern to deny.

Now, Mr. Kern, if you consider the miners men, as you told them they were, and that your statements are correct, if you are sincere, you will accept the challenge and meet me in debate, refute my arguments, thereby making votes for yourself. If you don't accept, I shall use this and stamp you a coward throughout this district. Awaiting your acceptance, I remain yours, Will W. Cox, candidate for Representative in Congress from the 22d District, Ill.

After Mr. Kern's prompt acceptance

WORKINGMEN AND TRUSTS

An Address to Those Employed in Shop, Factory, Mill and Mine, and Who are Members of Trades Unions.

Fellow Workingmen:—

In the coming election, the one issue that is likely to overshadow all other issues is the so-called trust issue. All the political parties will express themselves on the trust. They will appeal to you, as the ones most vitally concerned, to endorse their attitude by your ballot, and, according as you vote, will it be said that the working class stands on the trust question. It accordingly behoves you to consider well how you should vote, so that you may vote rightly on a matter fraught with so much importance to you and the interests of your class. With this thought and purpose in view this leaflet is offered for your consideration. Don't throw it away. Read it and when you have finished it, pass it to some fellow workman who has not got a copy of it.

What is a Trust?

First, in order to be clear, let us find out what a trust is. According to popular belief, a trust is composed of a number of corporations or firms combined or consolidated for the purpose of monopolizing industry. According to capitalist contention a trust is an organization for the prevention of the wastes of competition. Both the belief and the contention are correct. A trust seeks to monopolize industry by economy and the prevention of competition, as seen in the closing of superfluous and competing establishments. But this not all there is to a trust. A trust is in addition to these things, natural growth. It has sprung from the small cross country road shop and store. It has passed through individual, partnership and corporate forms of industrial ownership, much as a man passes through childhood, boyhood and youth to manhood. To-day the trust is no longer like the small country shop and store, run by one man, with simple tools, who takes all the products as his own. It is operated by thousands of men working together with huge steam machinery in huge factories, who are paid wages, while their products go to the small number of men, called capitalists, who own that machinery and those factories and who are the trust. These capitalists sell the products thus obtained for more than the wages paid and keep the difference, after paying for raw material, in the form of profits for themselves. This profit is stupendous material, in the form of profits for themselves. This profit is stupendous. The census of 1900 shows that “the net product of the manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1890 was \$338 millions of dollars (factory prices). The total amount of wages paid to the 5,320,000 workers who produced it was \$230 millions of dollars. The ‘share of labor’ was therefore 27 per cent. of the value of its product at factory prices.” Thus we see that besides being a natural growth, the trust is a means of more rapidly crushing out the small middle class, and dividing society into workers and capitalists, the first

of whom own no capital, produce wealth and are robbed; the second of whom own capital, produce no wealth and rob.

Are Trusts Beneficial?

Despite this creation of class divisions and working class robbery, the claim is made that trusts are beneficial, that they raise wages, lower prices and give work to all. As to wages, the figures of the prosperous census year of 1900, show that the average annual wages per worker was \$437, as against \$446 in 1890, an actual loss of 2 per cent. In 1900, according to the same index of prosperity, the product of each worker was valued at \$2450; in 1890 \$2200, or a difference of nearly 10 per cent. In other words, the wage worker got 2 per cent. less in 1900 for producing 10 per cent. more than he did in 1890. As to prices, Dun's index of prices for June 1, 1900, showed an increase of 2 per cent. over the prices of January 1, 1890. Since 1900, matters have grown worse, as every workingman who eats meat and burns coal knows. Dun's index of prices showed an increase of 62 per cent. in prices between January 1, 1890, and January 1, 1902. As to work for all, the same census figures, for the same prosperous year, show that in 1900, the highest number of workers employed in any month in the State of Massachusetts was 622,000; while the average number employed during the entire year was 497,000. Thus the average number of unemployed in Massachusetts amounted to 126,000 or 20 per cent. In Pennsylvania the result was even worse. The greatest number of employed was 228,000; average number 733,000, a difference of 21 per cent. In the great mechanical manufacturing State of New York, the highest number was 1,081,000; average number 849,000, or a difference of over 22 per cent. In Ohio, the proportion was 23 1/2 per cent.; in Wisconsin 27; in Indiana 39; in Texas 40 per cent. Aside from the questions of wages, prices and employment raised in the trust discussion another matter of vital importance to the working class must be considered; that is, the alarming increase of “accidents” in which labor is slaughtered, owing to the strenuous activity of trust production. According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission 612 employees were killed and 8299 were injured on the trustified railroads of this country during January, February and March. Think of it! Nearly 9000 employees killed and injured in three months, an average of 100 a day! Again the reports of the authorities of Allegheny county, Pa.—in which is located the city of Pittsburg, the center of the steel and other great trusts—show that 2000 persons met violent death there during 1901, mainly as a result of furnace explosions, converter break downs and other mill and factory disasters. The loss of life in the mines is well known, the disaster in the Cambria Steel Company's mine at Johnstown, Pa., being still fresh in the public mind. So too are the many other wide-

spread accidents heralded from day to day in the press of the country. Thus we see that trusts mean lower wages, intensified labor, increased cost of living, idleness and slaughter for the working class.

What's To Be Done?

The trusts have become the object of much criticism, denunciation and consideration. Their monopolistic character, their accentuation of class divisions, their effects on wages, prices, employment and life, have caused many remedies to be proposed for their cure. The Democrats want the trusts “busted” by the enactment of anti-trust legislation, and the removal of freight discriminations and tariff duties. Anti-trust legislation is useless. Trusts have steadily grown despite the laws declaring them combinations in restraint of trade, as witness the development of the Beef Trust in the face of the prosecution of its constituent companies for violating the anti-trust laws. Freight discriminations are unknown in France, Austria, Germany and Russia, where the railroads are largely owned by the government; yet trusts are flourishing in all of them, so much so, that Russia wants an international convention to consider them.

The absence of tariff duties has not prevented the formation of trusts in England, as witness the recent great iron and steel and shipping consolidations. Free trade cannot destroy the great international trusts such as the Thread, Electrical, Rubber, Condensed Milk, Oil and other trusts. The Republicans want publicity, national control and tariff revision. What more publicity can be desired? Is there a workingman who isn't informed upon the workings of the trusts? Who hasn't felt them in the intensified labor of “his” shop, in the high priced food-stuffs in his pantry and the outrageously high priced coal in his scuttle? Who hasn't felt them in his inferior social and economic relations with the so-called “upper classes” and capitalist class? And, who, finally, has not read the newspaper, legislative and other exposures of their manipulations in stocks, food corners, etc., etc.? If there be such a workingman let him file himself back to the town from whence he came. National control by legislation is futile. Railroads against whom there was formerly much State—so-called granger legislation, are now controlled by national legislation known as the Interstate Commerce Act. Yet the evils of railroad discrimination and rebates continue undiminished; while competent disinterested authorities characterize the Interstate Commission to whom the railroads must make reports, as a body that is perfectly harmless to the railroads and perfectly useless to the public. Tariff revision like tariff reduction is in order. The trusts of America are defeating the nations of the world in the markets of the world. It is absurd, then, to think that those nations can defeat the trusts in their own stronghold. Again, according to the Democratic campaign handbook,

25 per cent. of the trusts are not protected by the tariff and will not, consequently, be affected by tariff revision. Trusts are more powerful than legal restrictions, as the capitalist class which owns them, makes the law, or else breaks it, by controlling the legislative and judicial functions of government that make and enforce the law. Trusts are more powerful than tariffs, because they are organized internationally and are the outgrowth of competition under both free trade and protection.

What is the Remedy?

Trusts are likely to continue in their natural growth and assume greater size. Combinations of vast national and international dimensions are predicted. Already the great billion and a half Steel Trust, with its immense ore properties, lake lines, railroads and trans-Atlantic steamships, affords an indication of what the future trust will be like; while J. Pierpont Morgan, who aided in the formation of this stupendous undertaking, is reported to have stated, that the possibilities of consolidation, are only beginning to be realized. What then, is to be done? Knowing as we do the bad results accruing from trusts, knowing as we do the impossibility of their restriction or destruction by Democratic and Republican remedies, knowing as we do the possibilities of their further expansion and multiplication, we ask again, what is to be done? In order to make intelligent answer, let us retrace our steps some. Trusts, as shown above, are monopolies based on economical and large production, operated by thousands of workers who are paid wages and are robbed; and owned by a few capitalists, who reap the benefits in the form of profits and are robbers. We have seen that, as a result of the natural growth of the capitalist-owned trust, society is being most rapidly divided into two broad classes, the capitalist and the working class. These two classes have antagonistic interests, and, as the coal and other strikes show, are arrayed against each other in industrial strife, in which the courts and the militia play a conspicuous and bloody part. Now, as trusts are a means of economical and large production, co-operatively conducted by thousands and thousands of workers, who are dependent upon it to sustain life and attain liberty. To believe that the parties of capitalism will advocate and work for social ownership of the trusts, is to believe that the capitalist class will surrender this enormous income and capital. The working class must, therefore, look to itself. It has the numbers, the intelligence and the manhood through which to emancipate itself. It must seize the power of government by means of a political party of its own. It must vote for men of its own class who act in accord with their class interests. It must make trusts social property and abolish capitalism in all its forms. Fellow workingmen! be not deceived. Do not believe that the evils of trusts and capitalism can be ended by any other method or any other means. There is no escape excepting through the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that recognizes the necessity of social ownership and the existence of class divisions and interests and that organizes and conducts itself accordingly. Workingmen, this is the party of your class. Study its principles, read its organs, join its organization and vote its ticket. Remember no issue is settled by dodging it. Vote, then, to settle the trust issue according to the programme of your class party, the Socialist Labor Party.

the dynamos of a higher civilization—the trusts are bludgeons used for the material aggrandizement of the capitalist class, a class, which, owing to the evolution of industry has become a useless and immoral set, without function and without aspirations. The desired change can only be brought about, we repeat, by making the trust the property of society—of the great majority of the people—the workers, who operate them while their owners, the trust magnates are breaking the bank at Monte Carlo or invoking the denunciatory wrath of a Henry Watterson, by their scandalous licentiousness and immorality. In this way only, will the immense harm, which the trusts do, be removed; while their benefits are saved to society. The trusts will either own society or society must own the trusts.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 24.—Two great problems which occupied the attention of the schoolmen of the Middle Ages were, “How many angels can stand on the point of a needle?” and, “If an ass be placed midway between two stacks of hay, will he ever move?” The “problem of the angels” has been fully demonstrated by the many-named combination of Kangaroos, Debsites and Parsons, whose gymnastic feats have so astonished plain, ordinary Socialists during the last two or three years. And now the “problem of the ass” seems about to be taken up by the Union “Labor” party of California. With no State ticket of their own in the field, and with Dr. Pardee, the Republican nominee for governor, stumping the States as the “friend of labor,” and Franklin K. Lane, the Democratic candidate, boomed by labor leaders as “the man for us,” the dilemma seemed beyond solution. But the so-called Socialist party is attempting, somewhat weakly to be sure, to break the spell by claiming the Union Labor party as its own particular ally.

In view of the fact that the notorious Republican “labor” Mayor Schmitz, and other lights of the U. L. P., are more than usually emphatic in their assertions that “labor and capital are brothers,” while the so-called Socialist party is becoming more and more frantic in its claim to the Marxian philosophy, which asserts the contrary, any attempt to explain the relation between these parties might be somewhat confusing.

The “Socialist” party State convention, with its farmers’ plank and other petty middle class tendencies, has been fully reported in The People. To-day their municipal convention was to be held.

It assembled, but only to resolve to put no city ticket in the field. Those of the Kangaroos who are unable to throw off their S. L. P. training, fought this resolution with sound enough argument, but to no avail. It was the sense of the meeting that they would be traitors to the Union Labor party if they ran a city ticket, because that party had refrained from putting up a State ticket, so that it might not interfere with the S. P. This statement caused great astonishment in the ranks of the Union Labor party, whose members were not aware of any relations existing between themselves and the so-called Socialist party.

The gyrations of these most remarkable “Socialists” are amusing, but the capitalist politics of California are not likely to be much affected by them; that proletarian politics will suffer from them, and suffer badly, goes without saying.

TO THE SECTIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P. OF CONNECTICUT.

You are hereby called upon to cast your vote on the proposed by-laws to the constitution for the State of Connecticut. The vote cast has to be sent to the secretary of the S. E. C. not later than November 1 on which day the vote port late.

Comrade Corrigan handled the subject in a masterly manner. All the fake movements of the last thirty years were taken up one after the other, from the Greenback movement, right down to the Social Democratic Kangaroo, showing conclusively that they were all started to down the Socialist Labor Party but always failed, and would always fail, and like all counterfeits, would be found out sooner or later.

Fourteen books and three subscriptions for The Daily People were taken at this meeting.

Comrade Connolly will speak here on the 25th. Comrades keep up the fight all along the line as the time is ripe for results.

Long live the Socialist Labor Party!

S.

CRATEGAN IN NEW HAVEN.

Holds Two Rousing Meetings in the City of Elms and Factories.

Special to The Daily People.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22.—Comrade Corrigan held two rousing meetings here in this city, noted for its Elms and factory wage slaves, on the 20th and 21st inst. The first meeting was held at the corner of Church and George streets, Saturday last, at 8 p. m. The meeting was opened by our candidate for governor, Comrade Ernest T. Oatley, who, after some well chosen remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening, Comrade Corrigan.

Connolly closed with an eloquent appeal to workingmen to join the Socialist Labor Party and become independent of the capitalist class through the collective ownership of land and capital.

Over two hundred Weekly People and a large number of leaflets were distributed. About twenty-five pamphlets, such as “What Means This Strike?” etc., were sold. Seven subscriptions were secured for the “Workers’ Republic” of Dublin, of which Comrade Connolly is the editor.

C. Romany.

FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH.

Section Buffalo Decides to Throw Down Gauntlet to the Police.

Special to The Daily People.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Section Buffalo, acting upon the advice of its lawyer, has determined to continue its fight for free speech. The Campaign Committee has accordingly decided to ignore the orders of the police prohibiting the holding of street meetings and is arranging a series to be held on the principal corners of the city. The first of these is booked for Friday, October 3, 8 p. m., corner Main and Genesee streets. Comrades Boris Reinstein, candidate for Secretary of New York State, will be the principal speaker. Robert Roadhouse, of London, Ontario, will also speak. Both Reinstein and Roadhouse have been arrested before for maintaining the right of free speech, Reinstein in Buffalo and Roadhouse in Hamilton.

The readers of The Weekly People are urged to attend this meeting and show by their attendance that they uphold the efforts of the S. L. P. to maintain free speech.

Connolly then traced the condition of the Irish workingmen for the last one hundred years and showing the bondage of that class, which was traced to the capitalist ownership of the land, backed by an intolerable foreign government.

The Irish agitator showed how, owing to the capitalist development going on in society, it is absolutely impossible for the Irish farmer, with his small farms and puny tools to compete successfully in the

same market. As a result of this, the Irish workingmen have been forced to leave their native land and seek work in America, Canada and Australia, where they are paid low wages and work long hours.

The same night the multi-cocoa Socialist party, of many names, and shady games, advertised a meeting on the green or public square, with the aid of a drum corp playing national strains a la Carey; but they could not collect enough listeners and like an Arab they folded their tent, or rather their counterfeit platform, and stole away.

FORCES AN ANSWER

BERRY'S ARRAIGNMENT OF GOV.
CRANE MAKES CAPITALIST
SHEET SQUEAL

It Does So by Misrepresenting the Sentiment of a Pittsfield Audience—Gives an Otherwise Good Synopsis of His Speech.

Special to The Daily People.

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 20.—The S. L. P. fired off the first gun in this campaign this evening. Comrade James Kelly, of this Section, introduced our comrade of Haverhill, Michael T. Berry, in a few well-chosen words. It was the best outdoor meeting we ever held. Comrade Berry held the crowd until he closed. We sold about \$140 worth of literature. Enclosed find a clipping from a local Republican paper, The Berkshire Evening Eagle. In regard to "Storm of Hisses," I would state that it was something like a wave or "storm" in a tea strike at the ballot box.

Altogether told, the meeting was a success in the real sense of the word.

[Enclosure.]
"BERRY'S THRUST DIDN'T TAKE"

"Arraignment of Gov. Crane, Ill-Timed.

"It Was Greeted With a Storm of Hisses."

"Socialist Candidate Addresses a Large Crowd at the Park."

"Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill, Mass., candidate for gubernatorial honors on the Socialist ticket, spoke Saturday evening at the park before a large audience, consisting not only of most of the prominent local Socialists, but representatives of the other political parties as well. Mr. Berry, who spoke here a year ago, is a forceful speaker, and during the earlier portion of his speech held the sympathies of a large portion of his audience, but near the close he took occasion in speaking of the capitalists and how the State and national officials were constrained to act in their interests rather than in the interests of the working class, to refer to Governor Crane as being in the same class. When the governor's name was mentioned there was a pronounced clapping of hands, while at the objectionable comparison, the speaker was greeted with vehement hisses and was forced to stop for a moment before he could resume the thread of his discourse. He had evidently failed to consider that the place of the governor's nativity was so close to this city.

"SPEAKER INTRODUCED."

"Mr. Berry was introduced by James Kelly, the well-known local Socialist, who said that the Socialist Labor Party, whose doctrines were to be presented to the audience by the following speaker, came before the people of Pittsfield for their votes and their support. It is the only political party which represents today the working class. At the present the working class is in slavery, the last and worst kind of slavery. They are slaves to the wage system. All that they have to sell is their labor power, and they are being defrauded out of obtaining the full value for that by the capitalist class. This slavery will continue to exist just so long as the capitalist party controls the executive and judiciary powers of government by their representatives. The Socialist Labor Party is the only party which can right this state of things and will do it if given an opportunity by the voters of the country."

"Mr. Berry was then presented and spoke exhaustively, severely arraigning the other political parties, prominent politicians and labor leaders. Wherever the capitalist and wage system is found, he said, the mass of the people is found to be divided into two hostile classes, divided along lines of ownership and non-ownership of the instruments of labor, one class owning the land and the instruments of labor, and the other class owning nothing but its working power, which considered rightly is just as much a commodity as food, clothing or fuel and subject to the same economic laws. The result of this condition of things will inevitably be that the working class must get control of the instruments of their labor or perish from the face of the earth. The fact that this capitalist class owns the instruments of labor places it at once in the position of a master class, while the other is necessarily forced to assume that of the slave. Labor power is useless unless it can be exerted upon nature through the machinery of production."

"MACHINERY OF PRODUCTION."

"This machinery of production has changed so within the past fifty years or less that this fact alone is placing matters on an acute status. In the shoe-making trade, a workman thirty years ago owned his tools, which could all be placed in a soap box. To-day the simple knives, awls, hammers, etc., have all evolved into immense machines doing infinitely more work than the human workman, as a consequence of which many are thrown out of employment, their services being no longer needed. The demand of the age is for increased productivity, and it is this fact coupled with the increase in machine labor that is placing the working class in the position in which it is now found."

The capitalist class is divided into two parts, the plutocratic element and the middle class. The one stands for the great financial portion of society and the other for the merchants and trades people. The plutocracy may be denominated the Republican party and the middle class the Democratic party. This plutocratic element in its restricted sense of the wealth owners of the country represents only 1 1/2 per cent. of the population of the country. Yet by the census of 1890 this class is shown to own 75 per cent. of the wealth of the land. The middle class, representing 24 per cent. of the total population, owns 29 per cent. of the wealth, while the working class, composing 69 per cent. of the total population controls only about four per cent. of the wealth."

The Kangs distributed a leaflet written by Ben Hanford, entitled "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do." "What workingmen's votes have" done is the title of our tale and it builds a mountain dark and drear amidst whose folds can be read the tale of labor's betrayal and defeat by "Kangaroo," labor fakir and capitalist alike, a la Carey's army, Steunenberg's bull pen, Hazelton's deputy sheriffs."

Heed the words of Mike Devine, "Don't Sign." "Vote to own the mine and workshop." For the robber class "don't sign."

Death to the rule of the robbers: raise ye, the Socialist's flag.

Yet this class is the only essential one for the existence of the country, being the only creative class. In 1850 this latter class owned about 65 per cent. of the wealth. This change has therefore been brought about within the past fifty years. The tendency of the times is for still greater concentration of wealth and industrial life, so that as time goes on these middle class merchants and manufacturers will be crowded out into the working class below to compete with the workers and still further crowd them. There is, according to the socialist view, only one way to overcome this tendency, to unite in a class party and by the ballot to win emancipation from this system of wage slavery.

CLASSES IN AMERICA.

The capitalists are fond of saying that there is no truth to the statement that there are classes in America, but such is the fact. It is shown by national census statistics that the reimbursement of the average workingman for \$1 worth of labor is 17 cents while the remaining \$83 goes to the capitalist as profit. Both are trying to increase their relative percentage of the dollar, and the struggle is becoming more and more bitter. It does no good to strike. The only strike that will succeed is the strike at the ballot box.

The speaker then reviewed the history of the two great political parties. The Republican party he said was rightly characterized as being a high-wayman, while the Democratic party could with equal truth be termed a confidence man. Both were agreed on all but one thing. They were both out to rob the working class, the only thing they disagree on being the method to be employed. The Prohibition party simply says that it is better for a workingman to starve sober than drunk. All of the great so-called vital issues of the last thirty years, which have given rise to alternate victories for the Republican and Democratic parties are but methods of retaining the votes of the workingmen, by which they may still be fleeced. High and low tariff, the gold and silver monetary questions, the A. O. H. and A. P. A. issues have all been raised by these parties with a view of dividing the workingmen and rendering them helpless. The present cry of the Republican party for expansion is a life and death struggle. There were in 1900 in the country \$1,200,000,000 worth of manufactured products in excess of the demand and there must be found markets for this or the Republican party would fail. It was a case of expansion or bust.

REPUBLICANS ARRAIGNED.

Mr. Berry was very bitter in his arraignment of the great labor leaders, Gompers, Mitchell and others, whom he termed traitors to their class, and who, he said, sold them out at every opportunity. He referred to President Roosevelt's having been made a member of the Firemen's association and in this connection wished to call to his audience's mind that when Roosevelt was commissioner of police in New York city he had invented and applied for a patent on a riot club which was covered with short knife blades and upon which he failed to obtain a patent as it was termed barbarous. He referred to the position Mayor Collins had taken in strike difficulties in Boston in putting them down forcibly, and how even Governor Crane had acted more in the interests of the capitalists in the Boston and Maine strike than in that of the strikers, who were forced to go back at a reduced pay. In closing he exhorted those workingmen who were tired of this state of things to vote the socialist ticket.

ANSWERED IN SPRINGFIELD.

In Springfield, Mr. Berry pursued similar tactics in denouncing President Roosevelt, Mayor Patrick Collins of Boston, Governor Crane, President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' association and others in no complimentary terms. He was taken to task by one of the audience, who withdrew after a somewhat warm argument."

FAKIRS' LATEST STUNTS.

They Import Hanford Whose Meeting is Well Utilized.

Special to The Daily People.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 21.—In our last "write up" we gave the record of Rochester's fakirs. It will interest the man with the hammer (class conscious ballot) to see a picture of their latest stunts.

Thursday evening the 11th, the working class of this town was afield entitled: "Social Democratic on its anatomy, i. e., the presence of Ben Hanford, Kangaroo candidate for governor. He spoke at Germania Hall to a good sized audience, which was composed of the local "Kangaroo" brigade and a few honest workingmen. Just before the meeting started a couple of "red buttons" or to use a "Kangaroo" phrase, "two d—d De Leonites" stationed themselves at the entrance to the hall and distributed a leaflet entitled: "Social Democratic Party and Socialist Labor Party." Thus we threw cold water on their meeting.

The effect on the "Kangs" was a pitiable sight. First, Joel Moses, candidate for state treasurer, came out and gave his old war cry. "Is this class consciousness?" He was told, "Yes, when a man is fighting for his class and not allowing it to be fooled by every freak and fake party." Boss Zerenne next asked "What are you doing that for?" He was told so that the workingmen could read and be enlightened.

The Kangs distributed a leaflet written by Ben Hanford, entitled "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do." "What workingmen's votes have" done is the title of our tale and it builds a mountain dark and drear amidst whose folds can be read the tale of labor's betrayal and defeat by "Kangaroo," labor fakir and capitalist alike, a la Carey's army, Steunenberg's bull pen, Hazelton's deputy sheriffs.

Heed the words of Mike Devine, "Don't Sign." "Vote to own the mine and workshop." For the robber class "don't sign."

Death to the rule of the robbers: raise ye, the Socialist's flag.

CARROLL'S REPORT

New York State Organizer Stirs Up Westchester With Good Results.

In order that the comrades may know what work is being done by the State Organizer, I report my work since leaving New York city as follows:

Tuesday, September 16, I spoke with Comrade Connolly in Getty square, Yonkers, before a large audience, as has been reported. On Wednesday, September 17, in Tarrytown. Friday, September 19, in Getty square. Eight hundred to one thousand people at the meeting to hear the Prohibition party tell in detail what they could do for the debate.

The debate lasted about one hour and twenty minutes, after which I spoke on "The Labor Question" for an hour and a half, holding the large audience until 11 p. m. Things were so hot that they stood around in groups until 12 p. m. discussing the debate and the remarks about the pure and simple trade union. Even the policeman stood on the outside of one of the group of some twenty disputants and seemed to enjoy the fun, and to me said: "You got them stirred up pretty well." He said: "I worked in the hat factory until recently, and know what you said is the truth."

The next day, passing through the square, I was pointed out by different people. One, old-time Republican stopped me and said: "You told the truth. I am through with the old parties. You people ought to hold more meetings like that; something must be done." Needless to say, I told him that if he desired such to be the case, he could assist. The result was a subscriber for The Weekly People; and, as I remain here all week, will see him again. No doubt, he will become a member.

Then, yesterday (Sunday), while passing through the same square (by the way, you must pass through Getty square in Yonkers if you desire to go to any other part of the city), a young man stopped me and I was greeted as follows: "You made a good speech; only I felt kind of hurt for the way you hammered the trade unions." After a little talk he admitted things in his union did not look right, and as I was leaving him he said: "Oh, you announced a meeting of your organization, when is it to be held?"

"Well," he said, "I will come up to your section meeting Wednesday, and perhaps I will subscribe to your paper."

All these facts convinced me that our work is telling and it also acts as a means of bringing Party members to the front rank. Daily People pledges in this country have been given to me, amounting to \$30.00 so far, which shows how the comrades are determined to wipe out the indebtedness of The Daily People plant.

My work for this week is laid out as follows:

Monday, Sept. 22—Portchester.

Tuesday, Sept. 23—Mt. Vernon.

Thursday, Sept. 25—Getty square, Yonkers.

Friday, Sept. 26—New Rochelle.

Saturday, Sept. 27—White Plains.

Monday, Sept. 29—Peekskill.

Wm. H. Carroll.

Yonkers, Sept. 22.

ROANOKE STILL AT IT.

Keeps Up An All Around Agitation On Street and in the Shop.

Special to The Daily People.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 21.—Section Roanoke is still holding agitation meetings, which are well attended despite the inclement weather. The element with which we have to contend is mainly composed of deep-dyed Democrats, many of whom read only the local papers, if one of them speaks the truth. They care little about politics, as many of them are disfranchised. Through individual effort we are bringing them around one by one, while addressing them also publicly, where we appeal to their intelligence and interests to join our section, which is made up of class-conscious members, all of whom are put to work and kept at it.

Comrade McTier, whom we consider

a walking encyclopedia of Socialism, ready with answers that are driven home with telling effect, to questions asked by the audience, addressed the meeting held last Saturday night.

At our next meeting Comrade Dr. D. B. Downey will favor us with a well prepared address. His knowledge of economics, coupled with his devotion to the cause, enables him to present the Socialist argument with telling effect.

The comrades in the shops work for the movement by engaging in discussions on all phases of the labor question, and by distributing literature. We push The Weekly People, as the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, and proclaim it the only paper that teaches, defends, supports and maintains the interests of the working class as against all other classes.

Organizer.

S. T. & L. A. ON TOP.

The A. F. of L. Defeated in Bone Fide Union.

Special to The Daily People.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 23.—A local of the S. T. & L. A. was organized in Wilmington, Del., which consisted of Morocco workers. That local has proven to be a thorn in the sides of Marcus Walte and all the other labor fakirs of Wilmington and Philadelphia, the logical center of fakirism of the Morocco trade.

A motion was introduced at a meeting of that local a week ago to draw out of the Alliance. Before a ballot was taken the floor was thrown open for discussion on the merits of the S. T. & L. A. and the A. F. of L.

The Lynn gizzlers, many of whom are located at present in Wilmington, took the floor in defense of the Alliance.

After listening to the arguments a vote was taken with the following result: In favor of withdrawing, 17; against withdrawing, 10.

The Democrats may name Shepard, "Don't Sign." "Vote to own the mine and workshop." For the robber class "don't sign."

Death to the rule of the robbers: raise ye, the Socialist's flag.

IN PORTCHESTER

CARROLL PRODUCES THE INFAMOUS SEE TRAMP TANK RESOLUTION.

Continues Good Work of Yonkers' Section and Lying Republican and Democratic Deceivers of the Working Class—A Kang who Characteristically Ran Away.

Special to The Daily People.

Yonkers, Sept. 23.—The Socialist Labor Party held a very successful meeting in Liberty square, Portchester, last evening. This is the town in which Comrade Patrick Troy, of Yonkers, met with such a hot reception last year, shortly after the assassination of President McKinley. The comrades held a meeting here a few weeks ago, and Comrades Campbell and Sweeney had quite a hot time of it. The principal cause of the excitement then was due to the fact that Comrade Sweeney showed up the record of a certain Republican, one Jos. See, who is now on the Republican ticket for County Treasurer.

It happens that this same "liberty-loving, Christian gentleman," while a member of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county, during the year 1886, presented a resolution to his body that a tank be erected on the county farm to the depth of at least six feet and so arranged that water could be turned on in it. If a tramp—workingman looking for a job—was caught he was to be placed in this tank, so that when the water rose as high as his head he would be compelled to bail or drown.

When Comrade Sweeney stated this fact, a howl of glee went up from the Democrats present. "Hold on!" said Comrade Sweeney, "you Democrats, look across the square; you see that large grocery store with the name of Wm. Ryan over the door. He is one of your good Democrats. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors when the measure of Mr. See, the Republican, was introduced. How did he act? He voted in favor of it. Voted also against reconsidering it." "You lie! Where is your proof?" and similar epithets and questions were hurled at Comrade Sweeney by the now enraged Democrats.

Things grew lively. Comrade Sweeney stated, "It is a matter of public record," and pointed out that the workingmen were forgetful of the fact that the Democrats and Republicans were one. Well, to make a long story as short as possible, when I applied for a permit to hold a mass meeting yesterday, the City Clerk began to howl, and the dialogue between us was something like this:

"Your people came very near getting in trouble the last time they held a meeting here." "How so?" "Oh; they slandered most all the prominent men in town." "Why don't those prominent men have them pulled up for so doing?" "Well, I don't know, but you don't look like a man that would do such a thing; why, some of them used profane language." "What kind of policemen have you got in this town that they will stand in public and not arrest men who use profane language?" "Well, we don't want any trouble. I will call up the chairman of the Town Committee and see what he says." After talking over the telephone, he said, "Well, I guess you're all right," and wrote out the permit.

When I placed my grip down at the meeting place and came from a grocery store on the corner with a box to stand on, an old gentleman, very wise-looking, approached me and asked what I was going to do. I told him the S. L. P. was to hold a meeting. He took me into his confidence when he found out I was State Organizer of New York and said: "Well, your boys had some trouble last time they were here." "How is that?" I asked. "Well, they said things about Joe. See and Ryan that were not true." "I am sorry for that," I replied, "for we shall certainly be compelled to apologize to-night if that is the case." "Well, it don't amount to much," said the old gentleman, "but I know all about it. Joe See is a friend of mine, a nice fellow, and he told me all about it since our boys were here. He told me that he brought up the question of that tank for the tramps, but it was only a joke and it was never voted on." "Well," I said, "your friend Joe See is either a very ignorant Republican or else a liar. We have the book containing the public record with us to-night. It is in my grip here."

The old gentleman looked at me in horror and exclaimed, "Is that true? Is the book really genuine?" As the time for holding the meeting had arrived and the comrades from Yonkers had not put in an appearance, I knew something had prevented them from coming, so I mounted the box and opened the meeting, stating who I was and the mission I had to perform, relating the incident in getting the meeting.

The crowd gathered around to the number of about three hundred. Needless to say, I hammered them in good shape, telling them that their politicians not only deceived them, but also lied to their own record, which we were prepared to prove from public records.

A SHORT HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

IN FOUR PARTS...

Dealing With the Most Marked of the Changes Which Have Occurred in the Making of Things Which Man Has Required to Exist,

WRITTEN BY AUSTIN LEWIS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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PART I.

(Note.—It is the author's intention to issue this work in book form after its serial publication in *The Daily and Weekly People*. —Editor *Daily and Weekly People*.)

INTRODUCTION.

The commodity presses itself upon our attention directly we begin to examine any problem of social import, that thing made by human labor and offered upon the market for sale, satisfying some human need, elevated or base, and by virtue of its function as a thing desired, challenging other commodities to exchange; thus forming the basis of that intricate and elaborate arrangement which we call commerce, for the protection of which armies and navies are maintained, and in whose name, and for whose perpetuation holocausts are sacrificed.

The fight of the modern man equally with the lowest savage is a fight for the possession of these instruments of satisfaction. The difference in kind and in number of commodities is the difference between the modern man and the barbarian, between savagery and civilization.

We may examine this commodity as regards its price—the ratio in which it exchanges at a given time with other commodities—we are then engaged upon a study of economics; we may study its mode of creation, the processes through which it passes before it reaches the market a finished product. This would be a technical study of the commodity, an examination into what Marx would call the making of the "use value," and then, again, we may eliminate all distinctions of kind in commodities and simply regard them as a whole mass of articles, presented for exchange upon the market, as products of human energy, as the results of human industry.

This last is the purpose which we have set before us, viz., to follow the most marked of the changes which have occurred in the making of things which man has required, without any special study of the processes involved in the study of any particular commodity, except in the cases where a change in the manufacture of a particular commodity, such as that in the manufacture of cotton, a hundred and thirty years ago, has been preliminary to a general change in the mode of making commodities of all kinds, and has led to a new form of the organization of industry.

It will be observed that the term industry implies the division of labor, else it were plainly improper to speak of the evolution of industry. If each person supplied his own needs in his own way, entirely independent of the rest of mankind, there could be no evolution of industry as such. But from the earliest times men have associated themselves together, having probably been compelled to do so in self-defense, and as a result of their mutual defense against external foes, have learned to combine against the common enemy, nature. They are not alone in this. Various animals and insects, which will be at once suggested, have also organized themselves into associations for the satisfaction of their needs.

The study of the evolution of industry, then, in the first place, becomes a study of the various forms assumed by the division of labor, the human arrangement for the making of things to satisfy human needs.

PART I.—The Division of Labor.

How, then, did this division of labor originate? Was it the result of that tremendous intelligence with which man is gifted, and upon which so much enthusiasm and self-admiration is bestowed? Hardly, for we have seen that certain of the lower animals at all events have displayed at least an equal degree of intelligence with the lower races of man, as we have discovered him in out-of-the-way places and amid primitive conditions. The same degree of sagacity marks the labor of the beaver, the same sense of prudence as distinguished the bee, is hardly to be discovered among any primitive people. It was not the infinite sagacity of man that determined his career as a maker of commodities as an organization of the labor force inherent in him, but the force of circumstances and the necessities of the case which drove a feeble animal, without any very effective means of defense, against the elements and the rapacity of the beast and his fellow man, to solve, one-by-one, the problems of sustenance as they were presented to him, and to use nature herself, his earthly foe, as his slave.

Looking back over the wonders achieved by the men of primitive tribes endeavored to typify the first triumphs of their race under the names of individuals, to describe as one great achievement of superhuman strength the startling records of human activity and progress through countless generations. Tubal-Cain and Prometheus are the naive explanations of great and permanent inventions and discoveries. We laugh at their childishness, but as a matter of fact the ascription of superhuman power to individuals who have accomplished such achievements is no more ridiculous than was the very recent and hardly now exploded notion that we owe all our progress to those great and mighty individuals among us, who have benignly and beneficially placed their intellect and physical prowess at the service of mankind. When one comes to think of it there is very little difference in mental make-up and actual grasp between the

naive hero worship of the early tribesmen and the later conception of the same idea in the mind of a Carlyle.

What the race has won the race has earned; and by the race we mean not the individuals whose names stand out as conspicuous landmarks to mark an epoch or an event, but the great common mass of men and women whose lives and experiences have been blended in what we call the experience of mankind and from the great stores of which the inventor and the organizer must draw his material be he never so mighty.

The division of labor is therefore the history of the race in more than one sense. It is to a great extent its record as seen in the passing events and incidents which go to make up history, and in a still greater and wider sense it is the sum of the mental activities generated by the efforts of man to solve the various problems which have been from time to time presented in his struggle for existence.

Men come and go, much of the result of labor is lost by the way, but the store continually increases in the treasure-house of mankind. Peoples must apparently begin at the beginning. They work out their first problems by themselves, and afterwards they spread out, come into contact with other peoples, who have themselves been solving their problems. They melt the one into the other and at the same time their different industrial efforts amalgamate, and the whole race is permanently endowed with the results of the separate achievements of its component peoples. New methods succeed the old ones and thus old arts decay and the skill achieved in certain directions to which the roads have been forgotten is evidenced by the finds in sepulchers and the ruins of long buried buildings.

It thus appears at first glance that the division of labor is not the result of individual but of social effort. It is not due to the transcendent ability of this or that man, but is, on the contrary, the stored-up knowledge of man, dealing with new conditions and amid a fresh environment. With this truth admitted disappears one of the most-cherished ideas of a once exceedingly popular school of philosophy.

When Defoe put Robinson Crusoe on his desert island he little thought that the genial Yorksireman was to become the center of a conflict with which any of those waged against his cannibal foes is very insignificant. Robinson Crusoe was a great find for the old individualistic political economist. It saved him inventing anybody. His economic man was made ready to his hand, and Robinson with his bags of potatoes has served as a model for all sorts of learned dissertations, from the greatest happiness theory down to the most modern abstractions in the shape of marginal utility.

But if Robinson was a favorite instance with the individualistic economist and philosophers, there is no reason why we should not use him on our side also, and he will be found at least a valuable example for us, and not as embarrassing as Professor Bohm Bawerk appears to have found him to be. It is really worth considering whether Robinson in the flesh had ever half as heavy a load to carry, as he climbed the winding road to his cabin, as the learned Austrian has laid upon his back, and if he was nearly as surprised at the footprint of the savage as he would be at the marvelous legerdemain shown in the handling of his modest bags of provisions.

True, Robinson was a mighty individual. He routed the savage tribes with a spirit and a measure of success which is very pretty to read about and he provided for his own comfort in an exceedingly satisfactory manner. His Yorkshire appetite and his Yorkshire anxiety about his food supply never desert him, and he solves all the little problems incident upon his strange conditions with a dexterity which has been the wonder and admiration of school boys and still continue to be so.

But if Robinson had been the great individual, the supreme and all-conquering one, Nietzsche's "over man" incarnate, he should have started from the beginning. Defoe should have put him on the island a naked man, unequipped to begin his struggle with the elements. Then how long would it have been before Robinson would have found himself in the cannibal economic system.

Instead of that, one simple tool after another comes into his hands. An axe—Owath generations, may ages of human skill and experience lay behind that axe which Robinson so easily finds and so skilfully uses? How immeasurably had the people to whom an axe was a familiar implement progressed beyond the savages whom Robinson met and to whom it was a strange and wonderful thing? And so with all the tools until the crowning one is reached, the gun, which made him master of the bird, the beast and his undeveloped fellow-man. Even had Robinson been placed on the island under the elementary conditions of which we have spoken he would still have virtue of the racial experience behind him and the greater brain development consequent upon his inheritance of racial experiences, been immeasurably the superior in resource of the savages against whom he had to contend.

All that Robinson had he owed to human society, to the aggregated experiences of countless men and women, who had been associated for generations on end before his time. In fact, this typical individual turns out not to have been an individual at all, as far as the solution of his problems on the island

is concerned, but a broken-off section of a society which had formerly claimed him as a fraction, and composed of the same materials as the society from which he had been separated by shipwreck.

We have dealt with Robinson at some little length because through him we can reach a whole host of belated individualistic objections to the later philosophy of society and industry. Thus the utilitarian accounts for the growth of the organization of industry, the creation of the division of labor, upon the assumption that it was made in the pursuit of human happiness. This is an old idea. The argument runs something in this way: Every man desires to be happy, the sanction of every man's acts is this individual happiness; therefore, the evolution of industry has come about as the result of individual experimentation in the direction of individual happiness.

Unfortunately for this argument it remains to be proved whether there has been any increase in what may be termed human happiness, owing to the institution of the division of labor. Happiness is a sufficiently indefinite term in any sense, but it would puzzle even an individualistic philosopher to show that the terrible suffering and destitution which have been the lot of great masses of men at every period of industrial transition, has been unwillingly undertaken by them for the purpose of securing at most a doubtful happiness to other people, a happiness which is at the present time expressed in a slum-dwelling and gin-befuddled submerged population called into existence, and doomed to extinction under circumstances of the greatest possible misery by the industrial organization invented by individuals, each one of them bent upon securing the greatest possible amount of happiness.

It would be hard in the history of human thought to find a theory so absurd in its actual results as the utilitarian. It was a ready-made affair, intended unconsciously to serve the purposes of the new capitalists and the Manchester economists. It has gone with lots of other lumber of the same kind. But it has to be mentioned because venerable old gentlemen who were at college when John Stuart Mill was a power, still put up their hands and deliver themselves of portentous platitudes based upon such utilitarian ideas. There are few things as persistent as a preconceived notion and the ghosts of utilitarianism come back with quite depressing frequency to haunt the age of trusts and the dynamo.

What then are we to say? That men began the division of labor because they could not help it? Even this would be much nearer the mark. Men invented the division of labor because they had to do so or succumb. They must go forward or backwards. There was offered for their choice in the prehistoric times, merely extinction or a new way of grappling with the environment. How many races perished because they did not discover a way of meeting the exigencies of the circumstances we know not, but one race at least worked it out and survived, and by continual modifications of its methods at long intervals still continued to survive.

This much we know at all events that the progress of a people in the sciences, arts, and all other things of that nature, is dependent upon the degree of efficiency which has been attained on the field of industry. We know also that these fine things are the effects and not the causes of industrial progress, which depends, in its last resort, upon a much more prosaic fact and that the necessity of each man, woman and child eating at least one meal a day.

The object then, of the division of labor is the support of the group in which it is employed, not the support of the individual of the group, except incidentally, but the support of the group itself as a unit. As Professor Giddings says in a burst of candor and straightforwardness, as refreshing as it is rare among professors: "Industry is the solution of the problem of subsistence."

The division of labor then consists in the employment of different kinds of human activities to one definite end, and that is the substance of the group. It can only, therefore, be effected among the members of an already constituted society.

The industry of wandering tribes is of necessity a simple thing; comparatively speaking. Even here we find some differentiation of activities, but, generally speaking, each member is able to perform any duty which may devolve upon him at any particular time with regard to tribal life. Thus, as Spencer points out, the industry of nomadic tribes in itself implies an absence of concentration and a dispersal over as wide an area as possible. All of which is naturally against the development of any complex system of organization.

Agricultural settlement, on the other hand, is much more conducive to a more complex form of industrial organization, but still does not give scope for this in any degree, at all comparable with later forms of the social structure. The various activities of agricultural life demand some sort of organization and arrangement, and in the patriarchal system there is a very complete and practical delegation of duties.

A later French sociologist has defined earlier forms of social life as consisting of repetitions of the same segments. This is rather an effective comparison. Thus in agricultural societies, the society is made up of farm after farm each of them presenting the same features, one being, as regards its economic structure, a repetition of the other.

The division of labor arises from and results in the breaking up of these segments. As its result we get the organized society of to-day, which is just the reverse of segmental. In the segmental form of organization, any segment may be injured or destroyed without any particular effect being experienced by those remaining. It is quite otherwise with the societies of to-day, at least with those which combined constitute the

great modern system. The least upset or disturbance in the industry of the one is the cause of suffering and misery in another. A drought in Dakota may set the children of a London carpenter crying for a food, a financial disturbance in Vienna sends the daughters of a San Francisco banker out into the world to earn a living.

Spencer gives a definition of social evolution, which appears to fill all the requirements of such a definition. He says that in the course of such evolution, small and simple types first arise and disappear after short existences, that these small and simple types are succeeded by higher, more complex and longer lived types; and these again by others which give promise of greater longevity and a higher type of existence.

The evolution of industry fulfills all these conditions; it has kept step in its complexity, with the growing complexity of society; nay it has been the cause and the reason of the complexity in society. In its growth to a more and more involved machine, it has dragged along with it society willy-nilly, but always in pursuit of the same object, the satisfaction of human needs, for, underlying all the superimposed grandeur and magnificence of modern civilization, the same problem, the problem of subsistence, lies at the base.

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(To be continued.)

DEMOCRACY VS. IMPERIALISM

A Review of Modern Society in the Light of Ethnology and Economics, Showing That the Tendency of Capitalism is Toward a Revival of Democracy on a Higher Scale, in Which Imperialism Will Be Inconceivable.

BY H. S. ALEY, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

The Teachings of Science.

Modern science, in the domain of ethnology, supplies ample evidence to prove that primitive man began his career on this earth as an extreme individualist or anarchist, if you please. It also proves that the utilitarian accounts for the growth of the organization of industry, the creation of the division of labor, upon the assumption that it was made in the pursuit of human happiness. This is an old idea.

The argument runs something in this way: Every man desires to be happy, the sanction of every man's acts is this individual happiness; therefore, the evolution of industry has come about as the result of individual experimentation in the direction of individual happiness.

Unfortunately for this argument it remains to be proved whether there has been any increase in what may be termed human happiness, owing to the institution of the division of labor. Happiness is a sufficiently indefinite term in any sense, but it would puzzle even an individualistic philosopher to show that the terrible suffering and destitution which have been the lot of great masses of men at every period of industrial transition, has been unwillingly undertaken by them for the purpose of securing at most a doubtful happiness to other people, a happiness which is at the present time expressed in a slum-dwelling and gin-befuddled submerged population called into existence, and doomed to extinction under circumstances of the greatest possible misery by the industrial organization invented by individuals, each one of them bent upon securing the greatest possible amount of happiness.

Among all primitive societies the form of government was some type of democracy, and the unit of such societies was the gens, but as soon as primitive society, that was based upon communal property, gave way to political society that is based upon private or individual property, the gens was no longer a supreme unit of government. The gens was no longer a supreme unit of government, but was a short step to monarchy. When discovered by the Spaniards, the custom of the Aztecs was to elect their general military commander from the Aztec tribe, but the power of electing their commander had already passed from the hands of the people into the hands of the council of chiefs, who, in turn, was supposed to represent their respective phratries. The general military commander could take no decisive step without first consulting the council of chiefs. This council had the power to depose its head or military commander.

In primitive society, the gens was prior to the phratriy, the phratriy to the tribe and the tribe to the confederacy. The phratriy was the unit of worship also the unit of military organization. While the general military commander was at first elected by the members of the tribes, for nebulosity, after a time the office became hereditary in one particular gens, hence it was but a short step to monarchy. When discovered by the Spaniards, the custom of the Aztecs was to elect their general military commander from the Aztec tribe, but the power of electing their commander had already passed from the hands of the people into the hands of the council of chiefs, who, in turn, was supposed to represent their respective phratries. The general military commander could take no decisive step without first consulting the council of chiefs. This council had the power to depose its head or military commander.

Their form of government was a modified military democracy, as the council of chiefs was elected by a general council of the more influential people. The Peruvians when conquered by Pizarro were in about the same status of barbarism as the Aztecs when conquered by Cortes.

Aside from the Aztecs, all the other aborigines of North America in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were in the last stage of savagery and the first and second stage of barbarism. The form of government in all was much the same. At this time several confederacies had already been formed, the more prominent of which were as follows: The Iroquois, composed of five tribes; the Creeks, composed of six tribes; the Ottawa, composed of three tribes; the Dakota League, composed of seven council fires, and the Moque, in New Mexico, composed of seven pueblos. All these were military democracies, in which the members of the gens ultimately ruled. The higher they were in the scale of development the nearer they approached the types found in Mexico and Peru, under such chiefs as Montezuma and the Incas. These two confederacies were rapidly approaching the same stage of social development when discovered by the Spaniards as was Rome at the time of Romulus, B. C. 753, and Greece under the leadership of Solon, B. C. 594.

Greece Under Gentile Society.

In order that we may show clearly, in fact, prove, the above thesis, we shall draw very freely from Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society." He divides the prehistoric period into six ethnic stages: three of savagery and three of barbarism, the last stage of barbarism ending with the discovery of the phonetic alphabet that, in turn, ushered in the prehistoric period, or civilization. He shows, after the first stage of savagery up to the advent of civilization, that all property practically was held in common by the unit of gentile society, usually the gens. The history of the Aryan and Semitic races proves beyond doubt that the line of least residence, socially, has been from individualism to communism, from communism back to individualism, and the logic of events now goes to show that the line of least resistance, socially, for the further progress of these two races is from individualism back to communism.

What then are we to say? That men began the division of labor because they could not help it? Even this would be much nearer the mark. Men invented the division of labor because they had to do so or succumb. They must go forward or backwards. There was offered for their choice in the prehistoric times, merely extinction or a new way of grappling with the environment. How many races perished because they did not discover a way of meeting the exigencies of the circumstances we know not, but one race at least worked it out and survived, and by continual modifications of its methods at long intervals still continued to survive.

The object then, of the division of labor is the support of the group in which it is employed, not the support of the individual of the group, except incidentally, but the support of the group itself as a unit. As Professor Giddings says in a burst of candor and straightforwardness, as refreshing as it is rare among professors: "Industry is the solution of the problem of subsistence."

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Morgan shows that government under savagery and barbarism passed through three stages, the first stage or form being a council of chiefs elected by the members of the gens; the second was a government coordinated between a council of chiefs and a general military commander, one representing the civil and the other the military functions of government. Both the council and chiefs

great modern system. The least upset or disturbance in the industry of the one is the cause of suffering and misery in another. A drought in Dakota may set the children of a London carpenter crying for a food, a financial disturbance in Vienna sends the daughters of a San Francisco banker out into the world to earn a living.

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The evolution of industry fulfills all these conditions; it has kept step in its complexity, with the growing complexity of society; nay it has been the cause and the reason of the complexity in society. In its growth to a more and more involved machine, it has dragged along with it society willy-nilly, but always in pursuit of the same object, the satisfaction of human needs, for, underlying all the superimposed grandeur and magnificence of modern civilization, the same problem, the problem of subsistence, lies at the base.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print, under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

On the General Vote.

To The Daily and Weekly People—With a majority of 379 votes, exclusive of the vote of Section Greater New York, and a majority of 580, including the vote of that Section, the membership of the Socialist Labor Party has decided that it decides to be scared into a National Convention by issuers of statements that say very little but assert very much.

Naturally enough the question arises, What were the hidden motives of the would-be turmoil creators? Or, if no such hidden motives existed, what was their moving spring? The proposition can hardly be entertained that all of them were moved by personal animosities, jealousy or vanity. More than one of them surely acted in good faith, duped by the "statement" issuers and blinded by the dust that these raised. These dupes did not use their reasoning faculties. If they had, it could not, for instance, have escaped them that the strongest arguments advanced by The Daily People killers entirely lost their point, when those arguments were turned against the National Executive Committee, and the fact was made clear that it was by other than the hands of the N. E. C. that The Daily People had been mismanaged. Nor could the logic hold that what sought to blame the N. E. C. for severity towards the previous management of the paper, after it was shown that it was the recklessness and incapacity of that old management that had nearly ruined the paper.

And now as to the motives that animated the "statement" issuers themselves. Let us look into these motives as they peep through their utterances.

Leaving apart such personal and base motives as anyone could see through, inquiry will readily reveal the fact that these men were not in accord with the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, least of all with the Party's self-enforced discipline as established by the Party's national and other conventions.

To begin with Hickey, it will be remembered that he, according to a statement in his "statement," wanted the officers of the Party to let him "help build up the Alliance in New York" by "a new method of organization," and he said that, if he was not allowed to do that in the winter of 1901-1902, there would be "a scrap on hand that would make the 10th of July look as mild as a Quaker meeting." Is not that the talk of a desperado, rather than the language of a man who is in accord with the aims, principles and tactics of his Party, or who recognizes the necessity of orderly and constitutional methods of procedure to introduce the changes he deems advisable?

In the Pierce "statement" one great, monumental being is visible on every page. It is Mr. Pierce, what HE and others for the Party, and what HE was to do for the Party. To put the labor News Company on a paying basis and keep it there was to him of more importance than everything else, the Party press, aye, the Party itself, included. For was not he the manager of that L. N. C.? To think of the Party national officers entertaining the slightest thoughts of using the proceeds from that L. N. C. for the maintenance of a daily press in the language of the land! Only criminals could hatch out such a base scheme, according to Mr. Pierce. To Mr. Pierce the ideal Labor News Company was one that had ceased to be a Socialist Labor Party agency, but something that should be a "Party" unto itself, or rather a "Pierce" agency.

Now for a morsel of the Curran batch of "statements." Says he: "Recalling that the present Managing Powers were RESPONSIBLE for the exploitation of the Seidenberg Spectre and THE KANGAROO REVOLT, the latter a purely internal matter and both retailed in lengthy installments in the Party organs," etc., etc.

After all the disgrace that the Kangaroo element has heaped upon itself, we here still find an S. L. P. man disgracing himself and the Party by insinuating that a class-conscious workingman's party could by any possibility still have been keeping company with such elements—and it not been for the national officers! A stronger compliment could not be given to these national officers. Moreover, the conception is false and anarchistic in the highest degree. If the membership at large had not at the time been as clear-sighted as their national officers, then Socialism in America would be represented to-day by nothing else than the malodorous Social Democracy of not only the "new tendencies" found in Europe, but of all the various new and old tendencies that can be imagined. Curran and the backers of his "statement" evidently are sore on the national officers for having deprived them of the fellowship of the Kangaroos.

"Coming down to 'The Thirty-one,' or rather 'The Thirty,' one of the names being a forgery—are they found mentally above their predecessor 'statement' issuers? The following passage is found on the last page of their "statement": "For practical lessons and models in organization we must go to the Socialist parties of European countries rather than to the capitalist parties of this country." In the first place, this suggests the falsehood that the national officers of the S. L. P. are trying to have the Party emulate the capitalist parties of this country. In the second place, what shall be said of the intellect of persons who would have the Socialists of America seek "practical lessons and models in organization" in Europe, from European Socialists, at the very time when the economic evolution is driving the capitalists of Europe, *volens volens*, to go to America for "practical lessons and models in organization" as the only remedy for their own capitalist society? Such a position as that taken by "The Thirty" means that the labor organization that has to deal with the most perfectly developed capitalist organizations of the world, should seek information from labor organizations that have to deal with inferior capitalist forces. The reverse will happen. The Socialists of

Europe, when the capitalists they have to deal with shall have emulated the American capitalists, will be also forced, as their capitalist oppressors before them, TO LOOK TO AMERICA for "practical lessons and models in organization."

Finally, coming down to the "statement" of the now defunct Pennsylvania State Committee, that "statement" clarifies the motives just analyzed and carries them to their logical, self-destructive conclusion. The fresh charge brought against the Editor of The People of his having an alimony towards religion, gives a clearer insight into the backward motives of the Curran production, and the fossil motives of the production of "The Thirty," while the anarchistic and overbearing attitude struck by that State Committee is but the logical climax of the attitude struck by Hickey and his

one of Coates' understrappers.

Such is life in the far West among the strenuous Socialists. Edward Boyce, whom they nominated against his will, has retired to Montana, and absolutely refuses to run. He doubtless realized that these were features in him more attractive to the backward motives of the Curran production, and the fossil motives of the production of "The Thirty," while the anarchistic and overbearing attitude struck by that State Committee is but the logical climax of the attitude struck by Hickey and his

Florence, Col., September 23, 1902.

ENCLOSURE.]

The State convention of the laboring man's party (?)—the Democratic party—was absolutely run by the Hon. Charles S. Thomas, one of the most prominent corporation attorneys in Colorado, the gentleman who in 1894 denounced the Bull Hill strikers as "anarchists and murderers" and who did all in his power to have United States troops turned loose to kill the striking miners standing for the eight-hour day. This labor representative went so far in his zeal for the interest of the corporations as to insist that the Democratic convention pass a resolution congratulating Mr. John C. Gagod and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on their victory over John W. Gates. The resolutions committee refused, however, to recommend such a resolution, and Charlie was afraid to take the matter into the convention. A member of the resolutions committee told Charlie that he ought to be ashamed of himself as a citizen and a member of the bar, to offer such a resolution. Every evidence showed that Gates owned the majority of stock of the corporation and he ought to be allowed to "run it," and then again the Colorado courts had been branded from one end of the country to the other by United States Judge Caldwell because they would not give Mr. Gates justice in his contention to manage an institution which he owns. Mr. Thomas wanted the Democratic party to applaud such injustice, and then he shouts "anarchy" if workmen violate the laws in a demand for bread. But then Charlie wanted to serve his corporation masters and secure the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's support of the Democratic ticket. The labor union to which Charles S. Thomas is attached should discipline this labor champion.

On the Roumanian Jew Question.

To The Daily and Weekly People—The following facts will interest the readers of The People now that there is such a hubbub about the Roumanian Jews.

When the Jews of Roumania were about to obtain political freedom in that country, the capitalist Jews sent a petition to the government in which it was stated that the other Jews were too ignorant and that they were "foreigners."

It is for this reason that the poor Jews of Roumania have no political freedom. As to the signers of that petition—the capitalist Jews—they all have political rights. I could not obtain all the names of those who signed. The following are all I could get:

Michel Daniel, Albert Daniel, Leon Daniel, Maier Weissengreen, Dr. Tausig, Dr. Stern, S. B. Moscovice, W. Last, M. Posener, S. Zibalis, L. Fockeans, Isaac Liebovici, D. Wardoni.

It is also interesting to point out that Michel Daniel has in his house a room to which no one is admitted. That room is expressly built for the Messiah to occupy upon his arrival in the world.

Henry Jager.

New York, Sept. 23.

Coates Vindicates the Socialist Labor Party.

To The Daily and Weekly People—

I am sending you a clipping from the Colorado Chronicle, the organ of Lieutenant Governor Coates. In it you will see that the honorable gentleman handles former Governor Thomas with more force than elegance, and hints that the latter gentleman is not all he should be.

Open confession, it is said, is good for the soul, and certain it is that Mr. Coates, the editor of "a labor paper, both industrially and politically," must feel considerable relief in not having to stand sponsor for Thomas any longer.

It is quite true, as Mr. Coates says, that Mr. Thomas denounced the Bull Hill men as "anarchists and murderers," and also referred to them as "wild and unmanageable beasts."

The Socialist Labor Party in Colorado put this before the workingmen of the State in 1894, when Thomas was running for office, and, as a consequence, were referred by Coates as "union wreckers," and as "against the best interests of the working class."

Coates was for Thomas then; he knew then what he is saying now. Then he ran away from every Socialist Labor Party man who threw this into his teeth; he deliberately betrayed labor into the hands of the man who was, and is, the foremost hireling of the enemy in the State—he did all this, writing himself "fakir" in letters of fire, and to make sure that no man of any degree of intellect above the idiot could possibly mistake his nature and his record of treachery, he puts himself conspicuously on record once more.

His reward for doing the dirty work of Thomas was the nomination for the lieutenant-governorship, which he obtained after a piece of treachery toward a friend and trades unionist notable even in fakirdom.

And now when his usefulness to the Democratic party is a thing of the past, this disgruntled skat takes refuge in that haven of freaks, the "Socialist" party. Now he is in a position to speak out what he thinks of his former allies, and the result is that the position of the Socialist Labor Party then, and now, is vindicated in every particular; which, I believe, is something worth recording.

Coates' connection with the "Socialist" party has not been lacking in amusing features, one of which was the demand made upon him by the convention of that party that he resign his office, in view of the fact that their constitution especially forbids the holding of an office by a member under any form of capitalist government.

Some of the delegates, who really meant what they said, and represented the proletarian element, as against the collection of middle class freaks, who represent the "intellectuals," carried the convention against Coates, and he was formally expelled from the party.

He left the convention hall in high dudgeon, declaring the adverse action to be spite work, and the outcome of petty jealousy.

The next day, under the tears and lamentations of the "intellectuals" and "Christian Socialists," the "Socialists"

became frightened at the horrible prospect that confronted them if Coates were put out, and kept out, until he should conform to the principles of the party, and the ejected one was solemnly voted back into the fold, the glad news being carried to Denver by a committee headed by R. A. Maynard, one of Coates' understrappers.

Such is life in the far West among the strenuous Socialists. Edward Boyce, whom they nominated against his will, has retired to Montana, and absolutely refuses to run. He doubtless realized that these were features in him more attractive to the backward motives of the Curran production, and the fossil motives of the production of "The Thirty," while the anarchistic and overbearing attitude struck by that State Committee is but the logical climax of the attitude struck by Hickey and his

Florence, Col., September 23, 1902.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

A. B. PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL.—The Independence, Mo., Labor Exchange is like all such "Socialisms in a teapot," a scheme of visionaries, which inevitably develops in crookedness and has to be supported by dues.

W. R. LYNN, MASS.—Your suggestion has been anticipated, though not yet executed. The official record of the many-named Social Democratic party, branding it corrupt, will be preceded by an introduction such as you indicate. It is already written up.

A. H. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Say that a Socialist Labor Party member is discovered to be connected with a capitalist party, and is acting the spy in our ranks. He cannot be expelled until tried, etc., according to the constitution. Would you like him to stay in the Party with all membership rights and, accordingly, with full opportunity to continue his nefarious practices? The Party has answered the question in the negative. By an uninterrupted line of precedents, never even objected to, an accused member is suspended pending trial every time, in the judgment of his organization, the case warrants such action.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. E. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Coborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on September 26, 2-6 New Reade street, A. Klein in the chair. In the absence of J. Hammer, R. Katz acted as recording secretary, pro tem. The financial report for the week ending September 20 showed receipts \$50.78; expenditures \$27.22.

Communications: From Section Onondaga county, N.Y., reporting that the proposition of Washington State Executive Committee has been taken up and that \$50 will be raised within sixty days. From Wisconsin S. E. C. to the effect that the Washington proposition will be considered after election. From Salt Lake City, Utah, asking for information about Pierce matter and action of former Pennsylvania S. E. C. From Indianapolis, Ind., relative to campaign work and asking for suggestion as to speaker, the latter to remain for one week. From Los Angeles, Cal., enclosing clippings from El Paso Daily News showing that N. L. Gries, formerly of California, is active in a "Union Labor Party" and in pure and simple unions. Referred to editor of The Daily People. From Collinsville, Ill., reporting expulsion of George Smith for treason. From Santa Clara county, Cal., reporting election of officers. From Indiana S. E. C. transmitting balance of Middle West circuit fund in the amount of \$12.78. From Jacksonville, Ill., inquiring whether or not vote of section on convention proposition had been received, the vote having been cast on September 9. Secretary reported to have replied that no such report had been received. From J. R. Pepin, Utica, N.Y., a letter taking umbrage at reply of National Executive Committee to his previous communication. Laid on the table.

Other communications about local conditions, agitation, etc., from Richmond county, N.Y., Roanoke, Va., Dayton, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa., San Antonio, Texas; Brinton, Pa.; Allegheny, Pa.; Louisville, Ky., and other points.

Adjourned. R. Katz.

Recording Secretary, pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held on September 24, at 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Comrade Moren in the chair. Absent: Kuhn and Brouck.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Carroll's report of progress on his agitation tour was received and ordered filed.

Communications were also received and acted upon from Troy, Auburn, Amsterdam and Syracuse, relative to open air meetings; certificates of nomination and on the proposition of the Washington State Executive Committee of raising \$425 to be used to pay off the indebtedness of The Daily People.

The campaign committees reported having arranged agitation tours for Comrades De Leon and Carroll, and the same were adopted and ordered published in The Daily and Weekly People.

The report of the committee on leaflets was also received and the leaflets ordered printed.

The financial secretary reported \$11.25 thus far received for the New York State campaign fund.

Two members at large were admitted. Clément Wolff and Hanis Bath, both of Corning, N.Y.

Nomination blanks were sent to Troy, Amsterdam, Peekskill and Auburn. All other sections are here-with called upon to ascertain how many blanks are needed for their respective localities and to write to the State Committee for same as they are now ready.

Comrades and sympathizers are requested to push the plan of the Washington State Executive Committee.

It was decided that during the campaign the State Committee shall meet every Wednesday evening.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Section New York Socialist Labor Party.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, on Saturday, September 27, 1902, at 8.30 p.m. Chairman, Donald Ferguson; vice-chairman, Samuel Winauer.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

One new delegate was seated; eight new members were elected.

A call for a general vote was received from the New York State Executive Committee on the question of establishing a mileage fund to send delegates to the State convention. The call was received and referred to the assembly districts for action.

The City Executive Committee reported that proposition had been received by it touching upon the composition of the National Executive Committee; the central idea of the propositions was that the National Executive Committee be composed of one delegate from each organized State; consideration of this question had occupied two sessions of the committee, and owing to its importance and the imminence of the campaign, it was decided to lay over further consideration until after election.

A letter was received from what purported to be Section Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, Socialist Labor Party, dated September 16, 1902. As the date was subsequent to the date on which that organization withdrew from the party, the communication was tabled.

The draft of a reply to F. Norton

Goddard was adopted and ordered published.

A request of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Manhattan, for the privilege to engage a permanent speaker, was referred to the organizer.

The Brooklyn Agitation Committee was instructed to withdraw certain campaign fund subscription lists it had issued and issue new lists in accordance with powers vested in them by the General Committee.

The City Executive Committee was instructed to issue an Italian leaflet dealing with the position of the Italian workingmen in the United States.

Timothy Walsh temporarily withdrew from the Grievance Committee and Edmund Moonella was elected to succeed him.

After disposing of routine business in connection with the campaign, adjournment followed.

A. C. Kuhn, Secretary.

COMRADES, SYMPATHIZERS AND READERS OF PARTY ORGANS IN WISCONSIN.

Our candidates have been nominated and now we will have to work to procure the necessary signatures for us to secure a place on the official ballot. Each and every comrade should take part in this work, for if everyone gets a few names the work will be easy. We have no time to lose, and therefore have to act quickly. Put up your Socialist cannone and load them with powder that will penetrate the walls of capitalism, the ignorance of your class. The agitation must be carried on energetically. We must distribute more of our literature, we must hold more meetings. We must have weapons with which to carry on the battle against our opponents, or it is no battle. In order to carry on our work effectively we need funds. The question, "What will the State Committee do?" is sometimes asked, and the manner in which it will be answered depends upon you, comrades. At the last meeting of the Wisconsin State Committee it was decided to issue an appeal for funds for this purpose in our official organs. All monies are to be sent direct to the State Secretary, John Viertaler, 320 Fifth street, and will be reciprocated for in these columns. The following amounts have so far been received:

Chas. Minkley, \$1.00; E. M. Rubringer, 25c; John Viertaler, \$1.00.

For the State Executive Committee of Wisconsin, S. L. P.

John Viertaler, Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Section Rensselaer County, on list 100 \$6.25

F. Brauckmann, New York City 100.00

Branch Peekskill, Westchester County, on list 178 50

Branch Peekskill, Westchester County, on list 180 4.50

12th A. D., Section New York, account list 100 10.00

26th A. D., Section New York, on list 19 2.00

34th A. D., Section New York, on list 27 2.00

Scandinavian section, New York, account list 107 3.75

4th A. D., Section New York, on list 22 2.25

Total \$131.25

Note—Sections and branches are urged to send in what collections they have thus far made on the lists in their possession. Retain the lists, however, and push collections. Speakers are about to be sent out, and funds are needed for this purpose and for campaign literature.

Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary-Treasurer New York State Executive Committee, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York City.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

Previously acknowledged \$28.55

Collected in office of Daily People72

2nd and 3rd A. D.'s, N. Y., list 84 3.00

Cigarmakers No. 141, S. T. & L. A., on list 161 2.15

Total \$32.42

L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$82.78

T. Lewis, Utterville25

F. E. Stover, Utterville75

Total \$82.78

D. Ross, Treasurer N. E. C. September 22, 1902.

SPECIAL FUND

As per circular letter September 3, 1901.

Previously acknowledged \$6,465.68

C. A. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minnesota 5.00

F. Dalmatro, New Haven, Connecticut 10.00

Dr. C. W. House, Auburn, N. Y. 3.50

Branch Union Hill, N. J. 2.00

John Kaufman, Guttenburg, New Jersey 2.00

John Carney, New York City25

Part receipts of picnic held by Brooklyn Branches, Sept. 1 35.00

Part proceeds picnic Scandanavian Social Club, Boston 125.00

C. H. Dana, Hopedale, Mass. 1.00

John Low, Moline, Ill.50

Twenty-eighth A. D., N. Y. C. 1.50

B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y. 5.00

R. Koepel, Cleveland, O. 2.00

Section Troy, N. Y. 9.00

Thirty-fifth A. D., N. Y. C. 1.75

Bohemian Branch part of picnic proceeds50

Justus Ebert 15.00

Alex Muhlbach, San Pedro, Cal. 4.25

M. Zeak, Altoona, Pa.25

Ottie Ruckser, New York City 1.00

Frank Mendoz, Brooklyn50

Total \$6,700.43

GENERAL VOTE.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, STATE OF NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We cannot receive subscriptions for The Monthly People for readers in Greater New York, except in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond boroughs. The postal regulations provide that postage of one cent per copy be affixed for delivery in the territory which we have excepted.

"After this date due stamps shall be paid for at the rate of fifteen cents per

stamp, three cents of which are to be set aside for the establishment of a mileage fund for the delegates to the New York State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party."

For.....

Against.....

Report the number of votes cast for and against to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, not later than Monday, October 13, 1902, 6 p.m. on which date the vote closes.

For the New York State Executive Committee.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

OHIO STATE ORGANIZER'S FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$48.70

William Garrity, Akron 5.00

Section Akron, S. L. P. 1.80

Hy. Piper, Geneva 1.00

M. L. Hiltner, Landeck50

Section Cincinnati, S. L. P. 5.00

M. L. Hiltner, Landeck50

Section Hamilton, S. L. P. 4.00

William Garrity, Akron 5.00

George Booth, Beloit 1.00

Frank Bohn, Columbus 1.00

John Krebs, Shawnee50

Harry Johns, Shawnee 2.00

Julius Nocker, Shawnee 2.00

P. C. Christiansen, Cleveland 1.00

J. Gorman, Cleveland 2.00

R. Zillmer, Cleveland50

G. Duerr, Cleveland50

E. Malmster, Cleveland50

F. Mucho, Cleveland50

J. Matthews, Cleveland50

E. Keim, Cleveland50

H. Bradbury, Cleveland40

J. Reiman, Cleveland50

J. Gable, Cleveland10

C. Cordes, Cleveland50

P. Hoffmann, Cleveland25

H. Dersch, Cleveland25

J. Kauts, Cleveland25

H. Stieg, Cleveland25

H. Kruse, Cleveland50

J. Fuerst, Cleveland25

August Gehrmann, Cleveland25

John Hansley, Cleveland25

H. L. Nuhn, Cleveland25

Frank Jec